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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1869. NO. 235.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

**For Sale.**

Foley's Gold Pens, all sizes, warranted, for sale by Myers, Schoyer & Co., 39 Fifth avenue.

**Large Stock of New Cheap Straw Goods Just Received.**

At the Masonic Hall Boot and Shoe Emporium, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, embracing the latest styles of men and boys' hats, ladies and misses' sundown, shakers, etc., etc., must be sold to make room for new goods.

**White Goods**

Of all kinds selling off retail at wholesale prices, at I. Rosenbaum & Co.'s, No. 76 Market street.

**Pure and Unadulterated Wines**

And liquors, for medicinal and private use, at Fleming's, 84 Market street.

**Peremptory Closing Sale of Fine Furniture.**

On Thursday, June 17, at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, will be held one of the largest sales of the season. For specification see advertisement. H. B. Smithson & Co.

**Pure White Lead and Oils**

Can be purchased cheaper at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, than at any other place in the city. Remember the place, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. tf

**Immense Reduction of Prices.**

Fine Straw Hats, 40@50c.
Misses Straw Bonnets, 38@50c.
Sundowns, 50, 62@75c.
At I. Rosenbaum & Co.'s, No. 76 Market street.

**Special Sale—Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.**

On Thursday, June 17th, at 1½ P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, will be sold without reserve, to close consignment, a large line new all wool two ply, rag, cottage, hemp and stair carpets. Also, 150 yards of fine velvet and tapestry Brussels, sale positive. For particulars see advertisement. H. B. Smithson & Co.

**For the River Trade.**

No more useful article for steamboats, packets, &c., can be found than Dooley's Baking Powder. The purest and best article in the market, and unlike all others, does not lose its strength by being brought in contact with all sorts of atmospheres. Economical, easy to use, and makes light, sweet biscuits, rolls, waffles, cakes, etc., to perfection. For sale by grocers every where. MWF

**For Genuine Drugs.**

Patent medicines, perfumery and moderate prices go to Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

**Dr. R. A. Wilson's Tonic, Cathartic, Anti-Dyspeptic and Resolvent Pills**

Are the most reliable and useful Pill for what they are recommended now before the public. They cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Surfeit, Heartburn, Foul Stomach, Neuralgia, Costiveness, &c., &c. R. A. Fahnestock & Co., Sole Proprietors, No. 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. w⁵

**Dutcher's Bead Shot**

For Bed Bugs.
Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

**If You Wish to Buy Cheap**

Millinery goods call at the Philadelphia Emporium, No. 76 Market street.

**A Great Reduction in Price**

Having just been made in HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, this valuable preparation is now placed within the reach of all. We confidently commend its use to all suffering from disorders of the throat, chest, lungs, or stomach, and to those needing an invigorator, a tonic, or a beverage, instead of porter, ale, beer or other alcoholic drinks. MWS

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## WASHINGTON.

WITHDRAWAL OF WHISKY.

**Important to Distillers—Government Printers Indorse Superintendent Clapp—Reverdy Johnson's Views on the Alabama Question—Dismissal of Clerks—Registration Revision in Virginia.**

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE COMMERCIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1869.

**Important to Distillers.**

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue today sent out a circular letter to all collectors, reminding them that the law requires all whisky in bond to be withdrawn by the first of next month, and directing them to give immediate notification to all owners of such whisky. During the first ten days of April a large amount was withdrawn, so that when the new law was passed extending the time for withdrawal to the end of this month, about seven million gallons remained in bond, or which at the beginning of this month some two million gallons yet lay in the warehouses. There is no way in which a further extension of time can be got, and the Government fails her to any left on hand two weeks from to-morrow night. Persons interested had better make withdrawal at once while the officers have time to attend to the matter, as the Commissioner will not accept the plea that they were not able to wait upon customers who put the business off till the last day or two of the month. Some owners have written here to know if they cannot pay the tax and then leave their whisky in the storehouse unstamped and without branding until it suits their convenience to take it out. The cannot be done, first, because it would subject the government to the expense of keeping a force to watch the article, and second, because the law does not after the first of July recognize whisky unless the casks are properly stamped and branded. The whole business must be closed up by the end of the month, or the whisky goes to the government by confiscation.

**The Colored Printer.**

The printers of the government office held a meeting to-day to sustain the action of the superintendent in giving work to the colored man Douglass, for which he was censured by the National Typographical Union at its late meeting in Albany. Committees were appointed to make arrangements, secure speakers and draw up resolutions for a public meeting to be held in a few days. The action of the National Union was denounced as unjust and to prejudice. The *Evening Star* says the Superintendent will not back down, and could not if he would, because if he did the Senate would restore him in an hour after it meets next December.

**The Alabama Question.**

When Mr. Motley gets ready to show Lord Clarendon that England ought to compensate us for the shipping driven from the ocean by the Alabama and kindred vessels, one of the strongest arguments he can present may be copied from the records of his legation. It was written by Reverdy Johnson in February, and came here as a letter to the State Department. The position he took is every bit as strong as that taken by Sumner on the same question, and does not accord very well with what he has recently said about Mr. Sumner's speech.

**Dismissal of Clerks.**

The law of last February providing that the heads of Departments here must keep their expenditures for clerks within the appropriations goes into effect the beginning of next month. The necessary reductions of forces have been made in only a few of the bureaus, but all others are preparing to give effect to the act, and there must be a large number of dismissals on the 30th inst.

**Postal Districts.**

The Postmaster General's order dividing the country up into districts for inspection and supervision purposes goes into effect on the first day of July, at the beginning of the fiscal year, and the necessary instructions to new superintendents and others are in preparation. Some of these officers are already informally going over the fields of duty to which they are assigned.

**Revision of Registration in Virginia.**

Reports from Virginia show the revision of registration going on quietly. Two-thirds of those applying in Alexandria to have their names put on the lists are white men.

**En Route to California.**

Ex-Senator Wade and party, on the way to California, spent to-day in Salt Lake City. They leave to-morrow morning for Ogden, and there resume railroad travel.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

**MINISTER MOTLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.**

It is not true, as announced in a recent cable telegram, that in an official communication Minister Motley intimated that the American administration concurs in the reasons which led the Senate to reject the Alabama treaty. Such was not the tenor of his instructions concerning his intercourse with Her Majesty's Government, and it is not therefore considered probable that he would make that assertion. It is, however, certain that he was instructed to explain the circumstances attending the rejection of the treaty without committing this Government to any line of policy, but at the same time standing by the rejection of the treaty. Mr. Motley is not instructed to make any proposition for the settlement of the claims, but to say that in view of the irritation in England owing to the rejection of the treaty, the present is not an auspicious time to propose the reopening of negotiations. He is other words, the temporary postponement of the question is desirable, while the public excitement shall subside, Her Majesty's government will invite a reopening of negotiations. He is not authorized to announce the readiness of our government to make any proposition on that subject, except that looking to the payment of the amount of damages, national as well as individual, but to assure Her Majesty's Government of the sincere desire of our own to have all matters of dispute adjusted on terms honorable and satisfactory to both nations. Another point in the instructions is in effect that, while the United States is declaring the rebels entitled to belligerent rights is not in itself a cause for demanding damages or a separate ground of complaint, but this, taken in connection with subsequent facts, was unfriendly and showed a spirit of hostility against the United States during the late war, resulting in losses which require reparation. The instructions were prepared at the Department of State about ten days before Minister Motley left this country, having been slightly modified at the instance of President Grant himself. They were carefully considered by the Cabinet, to whom they were acceptable, and were soon thereafter handed to Motley without further amendment. The only specific instructions to Mr. Motley as to treaty negotiations was in reference to naturalization and consuls, and it is supposed by this time he has entered upon that duty.

**OFFICER MURDERED.**

Intelligence has been received at the Treasury Department of the murder of Frank Dupont, Inspector of Customs, near Brownsville, Texas, it is supposed by smugglers.

**NO NEWS FROM M'MAHON.**

The State Department has received no positive or direct information from Minister McMahon since December last, when he arrived at Asuncion. All other information is rumor and speculation. Mr. Worthington, Minister to Uruguay, writes from Buenos Ayres that he had demanded of the Argentine Republic Government either an escort through the allied lines, or for permission for a United States escort to pass through them to enable our Government to communicate with Minister McMahon. Both the Buenos Ayres and Brazilian Governments have refused the right, on the ground that it could not then be granted without affecting the proposed hostile movements of the government's which were soon to take place, and which would open up the communication desired. Mr. Worthington replied that he had already waited forty days for the movements to be made; that the right of the government of the United States to have the communication made was undisputed, and as the allies would not aid our government, it would be driven to its own resources to obtain the communication. Commander Kirkland, of the Wasp, had a sharp correspondence with the Brazilian and Buenos Ayrean governments on the subject.

## PUGILISM.

**The McCoole-Allen Prize Fight—Only Nine Rounds Fought—Allen Attempts to Gouge Out McCoole's Eyes—Foul Claimed, and the Ring Broken Into—The Referee's Decision.**

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The following is a full account of the prize fight: The mill took place on Foster Island, about twenty miles down the river. Jerry Donovan and Tom Kelly acted as seconds for McCoole, and Batt Riley, of New York, and Sherman Thirston for Allen. Jack Looney, of St. Louis, was umpire for McCoole, and Eph. Holland, of Cincinnati, for Allen. At this time was consumed in choosing a referee, but Val. McKinney was finally selected. When stripped both men presented a fair appearance, Allen much the largest and best. Coole's friends were much disappointed at his condition, he being fat and showed unskilful training. The men entered the ring at a quarter to two, and fought without intermission until some time after. McCoole won the choice of ground. McCoole offered to bet Allen $2,000. Allen made a speech saying he was an Englishman, he had no money, and could not accept McCoole's offer, but asked for fair play. The men were then ready with the following result:

*First Round*—The men approached each other cautiously, but with confidence; a few exchanges and then hasty hitting at close quarters, finally McCoole planted a heavy blow near Allen's eye, knocking him down; first knock down and first blood claimed for McCoole, although blood appeared on both faces.

*Second Round*—Terrific blows in rapid succession on each other's faces, resulting in favor of McCoole.

*Third Round*—The men eyed each other with the ferocity of gladiators, and after a few severe blows they clinched and fell together. The struggle caused intense excitement, and McCoole's friends realized that the giant had met a man worthy of his steel.

*Fourth Round*—McCoole came to the scratch with his left eye closed, and Allen's face terrible gash under his right eye; Allen fought cautiously, evidently husbanding his strength; McCoole got a fall on Allen's ribs; the latter went down to avoid another "socklogical" The latter judgement now began to prevail at the seeming change in the prospects of the fight.

*Fifth Round*—Heavy hitting; Allen seemed freshest of the two, and looked very complacently, dialed Nancy, in opulent with nasty after some sharp hitting the round resulted in favor of Allen.

*Seventh Round*—McCoole presented a forlorn appearance, and was very rapid in responding to time; Allen looked fresh and cheerful, and after some exchanges of not a very striking character, McCoole, Allen decided to go to grass in order to escape another of those terrific blows from the giant's sledge-hammer.

*Eighth Round*—The backers of McCoole urged him to make short work of his opponent, but in vain, for the prestige of the giant was rapidly being denied before the superior skill and tactics of his antagonist: Mike struck out wildly with his right, but Allen, quick as a flash, popped his left in the mineral deposits, and has locking in a stable condition for the fight, more than supposed.

Mexican advices state that extensive gold fields have been discovered near Colima. The district is represented as being one hundred and twenty miles in length, and to exceed the California mines in richness. The noise and excitement being intense, the referee could not be heard; the consequence was that all rushed in and engaged in a terribly close quarters; in a few seconds they clinched and rolled over side by side, and in close conflict, while both were hugging mother earth; Allen placed his hands on the eyes of McCoole, scooping them temporarily, when the cry of foul was raised from McCoole's corner.

The ropes were cut and the wildest excitement prevailed for a few moments, but the crowd soon after dispersed without a row. The referee was afraid to give his decision, several pistols were presented at his head, but he refused to decide until he reached St. Louis. Allen outfought McCoole all the way through, and to all appearances would have won the fight if he had been allowed to proceed. McCoole was much bruised and gouged in the face, but was in really whipped. The fight lasted about twenty minutes.

The brief accounts so far received have been put on the street, and extras are selling with wonderful rapidity. Great excitement prevails, and much disappointment is expressed at the evident failure of McCoole. The cause will be done, first, because it would subject the government to the expense of keeping a force to watch the article, and second, because the law does not after the first of July recognize whisky unless the casks are properly stamped and branded. The whole business must be closed up by the end of the month, or the whisky goes to the government by confiscation.

The steamer Louisville, with the prize fighting party, arrived here about eight this evening. It seems to be the very general opinion of those present at the fight, and competent to judge, that there was neither a foul blow struck during the fight, save all, And if it was no one knows by which one of them, and it was entirely unintentional. These was other shooting heard the same afternoon. The boy was going about the house the next day.

THE ILL. W. L. MCILVAINE.

MERITED PUNISHMENT.—Mayor Brush yesterday fined Jacob Attenbaugh $50 and costs for disorderly conduct on Penn street, in the Twelfth ward, on Monday night. S. Gangewere, who interfered and attempted to rescue Attenbaugh, and was himself arrested, was fined $25 and costs. The case above is the first instance where the fine, the heaviest permitted, has been imposed by Mayor Brush, but it may not be the last, and evil doers should therefore take warning.

CORRECTION.—In our notice of the re-union of the Anderson Troop, to be held at Carlisle, Pa., on the 21st of July, we inadvertently, in the first part of the article, spoke of the organization as that of the Anderson *Cavalry*. The word *Troop* was intended to be used, and this explanation is made to prevent any misapprehension.

TOBACCO.—Dealers and users will find it to their interest to try Grant & Williams's Navy and Black Sweet tobacco. Their superiority over other brands is well established, and chewers will find out the fact by testing them.

## CUBA.

The Battle of Puerto Del Padre.

**The Spanish Compelled to Retreat—Their Loss Very Heavy—Troops Badly Demoralized and Deserting to the Insurgents—Another Expedition from Our Southern Coast—Cholera Epidemic at Nuevitas—Towns Burned by the Insurgents—Business Dull in Havana.**

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 15.—Intelligence has been received here from Cuban sources of the fight which took place between the revolutionary forces and Spanish troops, near Puerto Del Padre. The Cuban troops, numbering 2,500, were attacked in their entrenchments by the Spaniards, with a force of nearly double that number, who were twice repulsed. The loss of the Cubans was less than one hundred killed and wounded, while that of the attacking party was three times as great. The Spaniards retreated, leaving a number of their killed and wounded on the field. The result of this battle has had an encouraging effect upon the Cuban army, which is reported gaining strength every day from the very best portion of the people of the island. The want of harmony between the officers in command of the Government troops in the field and the volunteers, who have taken possession of the government of the island, is exhibiting itself in the demoralization of the Spanish troops, and the large number of desertions to the Cuban army. This condition has given a new impetus and strength to the Cuban cause, the leaders having no doubt of ultimate success.

A number of recruits, mostly from Virginia, left here yesterday and to-day to join the Cuban rendezvousing on the Southern coast, preparing to join the Cuban army.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The following mail details of news are received from Spanish sources:

MANZANILLA, May 29.—The insurrection in this vicinity is decreasing. The small columns operating find no enemy to fight. Today a convoy arrived from Bayamo, consisting of six ox carts, escorted by seven soldiers. At Veguita two thousand men, including Pedro Cespedes, a brother of the General-in-chief, have applied for pardon. Four hundred and thirty persons in Bayamo have presented themselves to Valmaseda for pardon in less than thirty hours. The principal rebels are between Manzanillo and Caracas, and have been beaten the rebels in the Sancti Espiritu district.

HAVANA, June 15.—The cholera has become epidemic in Nuevitas and the surrounding country. It is reported that one-tenth of the majority of the cases are fatal.

The insurgents have burned the towns of Nigua and Camarones.

In Havana the market is dull, merchants being indisposed to do anything at the present unsettled state of affairs.

In Porto Rico the elections for members of the Spanish Cortes are complete. The deputies will depart for Madrid immediately. That Island remains quiet.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

By special invitation of the Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia, Hon. A. G. Curtin was the guest of the League at an official dinner given on Monday evening.

HON. A. E. Merriman, Republican, was elected Mayor of Waterbury, Conn., on Monday, by 319 majority.

The suspension of H. D. Ellerhorst & Co., produce dealers, San Francisco, is announced, and their liabilities are given at three hundred thousand dollars.

Governor Seymore, of British Columbia, died on the 10th of June, on board the gunboat Sparrow Hawk, while on a tour of inspection **of the northern coast of British Columbia.** The cause of his death was a prolonged exhaustion from diarrhœa. General Harker, under the Governor, has assumed control of the Government, pending instructions from England.

Another order was received, June 14th, at Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, to have the iron clads Monadnock and Cohannelle ready for service at an hour's notice; consequently keeping the vessels protected from the weather, and stores are in readiness to go on board when ordered.

General Sickles has ordered a military exploration to south-eastern Nevada, with a view to ascertaining the character and resources of the country before establishing military posts there. It is reported that the Indian conflict is limited because of the dread of Indians, and the great distance from the base of supplies. The Indians are said to be very harpooned rich in the mineral deposits, and less lacking in arable land than was supposed, than supposed.

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## SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**The Irish Church Bill—Comments of the Press on the Speeches in the House of Lords—Passage of the Bill Considered Probable—Letter from John Bright—Restoration of Tranquility in Paris, &c., &c., &c.**

**The Church Bill.**

LONDON, June 15.—*The Times*, in an article on last night's debate in the House of Lords, says the speeches of Lord Stratford De Redcliffe and the Archbishop of Canterbury, have no doubt as to the result on the bill. While they dislike it and are unable to persuade themselves it will have a beneficial effect, they advise the House to give its assent. The practical good sense and patriotism of these speeches contrast strongly with the tone of Mr. Bright's hasty effusion.

The *Telegraph* says after the first night's debate on the Irish Church bill the issue cannot be doubted.

The *Star* thinks that since the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury, everything appears immediately favorable to the passage of the bill.

**Letter from John Bright.**

Mr. Bright has written a letter to a meeting in Birmingham, in which he says if the House of Lords delay the passage of the Irish Church bill, they will stimulate the discussion of a subject which might slumber for years. The value of a constitution which gives a majority in one House in favor of and in the other House against a given policy, may be questioned. Why is it that when the Crown and the Commons are in harmony with the nation, the Lords are in direct opposition? As long as the House of Lords act in harmony with the opinions of the country, they may go on for a long time. When they thwart its course, they may meet with unpleasant accidents. Mr. Bright concludes with the hope that the counsel of a few good and wise men may in the end prevail.

**Sale of the Alexandria**

The Admiralty court has ordered the sale of the steamer Alexandria, built for the Confederates, and that the proceeds to be lodged in the hands of the courts.

**Parliamentary Election.**

In the contest at Nottingham for Sir Robert Clifton's seat in Parliament, Charles Seely was elected over Mr. Digby Seymour.

**Arrest.**

Murphy, the Irish agitator, has been arrested in Birmingham.

**Restoration of Tranquility.**

The *Times* to-day says the restoration of tranquility in Paris was the only event which could remove the widespread anxiety which citizens were indifferent and the military force immense. It rejoices that the inevitable result was obtained without bloodshed, and expresses confidence that from adopting the constitutional course which the elections invite. Another battle in streets might be made the cause for an indefinite postponement of liberty. Even a successful second thought chose the more moderate among the Liberal candidates for the Legislature, and by her indifference rebuked the attempt to revolution. There can be no excuse now for holding the city too hostile for conciliation.

**The French Cable.**

ERENT, June 15.—All the preparations for laying the French Atlantic cable are complete. The weather is stormy to-day. Work will commence as soon as the sea has become calm.

**No Trial of Assassins.**

PESTH, June 15.—Count Andrassy denies that there is any foundation for rumors recently circulated that warlike preparations were on foot in the Austrian Empire. Austria and Hungary desire peace, and will strictly maintain the principles of non-intervention in the affairs of neighboring powers.

**Preparations for Peace.**

COPENHAGEN, June 15.—The anniversary of the Danish Constitution was celebrated to-day with great enthusiasm. A public fete was held, which was attended by the King and Queen, and over twenty thousand people.

**Debate in the House of Lords.**

LONDON, June 15.—In the House of Lords to-night a number of petitions against the passage of the Irish Church bill were presented. Lord Cairns gave notice of a question to ascertain if the government intended to adopt the opinions contained in Mr. Bright's letter to the Birmingham meeting.

The debate was then resumed, Lord Grey said he felt all the circumstances under which the bill was sent to this House, but urged the Earl of Harrowby to reconsider his motion for postponement, in view of the consequences which might result should it be carried. If the bill passed it must be materially amended. The House would then have the power hereafter have, power to remodel the measure. The result of the late election was emphatically in favor of the bill, and it would be impossible to defeat it. Lord Granville said he were successful for the moment, they would soon have it returned, perhaps in a more objectionable form. He urged consideration of the amendments in a fair and conciliatory spirit, and exhorted the House to accept the measure with dignity, and not incur the odium of the people by a collision with the House of Commons, which represented the deliberate opinion of the nation.

The Archbishop of Dublin complained of the hard, unfeeling terms in which the preamble which the church was treated, and denounced the bill. He thought if it was necessary it might have been less severe.

The Bishop of St. Davids said the superior sanctity of property was not to be considered, but the best means to apply in view of the public need. He disapproved the language of certain Presbyterians, and said he valued its ascendancy not as it was political and religious, but as it was moral. He considered the Irish Church an anomaly. He had no fear that the Irish Church endowed discord. He urged the passage of the bill to a second reading, and afterwards the introduction of conciliatory measures.

The Duke of Richmond explained that though he felt the injustice of the bill, after great hesitation he had resolved to act in opposition to the bill. He was unwilling to add the inexpediency of popular agitation, and was convinced that the constitutional course was to pass the bill after amending the objectionable clauses. He would leave the responsibility of accepting the amendments or withdrawing the bill on the Government.

The Bishop of Peterborough opposed the bill. He appealed to the House to act firmly and impartially, and not humiliate themselves by abdicating abjectly their constitutional position, beseeching the nation to spare them before they were utterly contemptible and useless.

Speeches were also made against the bill by Lords Chelmsford and Chancerty, and in favor of it by Lords Lansdowne, Kimberley, Clarendon, the House, after a protracted debate, at one o'clock again adjourned without any action.

**No Further Disturbance.**

PARIS, June 15.—Business has for days been perfectly quiet all day, and all signs of uneasiness and excitement have disappeared.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

SOUTHAMPTON, June 15.—The steamships American and Maine, from New York, arrived to-day.

**London Money Market.**

LONDON, Evening, June 15.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾. American securities generally steady: 5-20's closed 80½; closed Frankfort 80@80½. Erie, 19½; Illinois 89; Atlantic and Great Western 25½.

**Paris Bourse.**

PARIS, June 15.—Rourse dull; rentes 71 francs 25 centimes.

**Liverpool Markets.**

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Cotton market quiet and unchanged; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 7d; red western 8s 5d. Corn firmer at 24s 6d. Corn firmer but not higher, mixed 27s 6d for new; 28s 6d for old. Pork 92s. Beef 90s. Lard firmer at 72s 9d. Cheese 78s. Bacon 62s.

**London Tallow and Produce Market.**

LONDON, June 15.—Tallow 44s. Linseed oil 31 2s. Sugar firm.

Manchester market quiet.

PRIEST ARRESTED.—A priest, sixty years of age, was arrested on Main street, Cincinnati, on the 14th inst., by a police officer, for having grossly insulted a lady in the Twelfth ward. He was locked up for a hearing.

## ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Latest Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, June 15—10 P. M.

At the open board in Chicago to-afternoon there was a moderate movement in the grain market, and prices were firm. No. 2 wheat sold at $1.04@1.04½ for the month. No. 2 corn firm at 62@62½ seller June. Oats easier; seller July. Other grains and provisions neglected. In the evening wheat was firm, selling at $1.04½, seller July. $1.05, cash.

Beef c. ttle very active to-day, but owing to heavy receipts prices declined 10@15c. Receipts 4,500 head; sales 2,583 head, at $5 25@7 60 for butchers' stock to choice steers.

Hogs exceedingly active; offerings large and demand good; fresh receipts 12,000 head; sales 11,500 head, at a range of $8 30@9 50 for common to extra.

**Buffalo Market.**

BUFFALO, June 15.—Flour inactive. Wheat in good demand and firmer; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1 24@1 25; No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 29@1 30; No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 30, closing nominally at $1 30; No. 1 Chicago at $1 27 for Milwaukee to arrive. Corn dull; but little in market; sales 10,000 bush. No. 2 at 68c. Oats in moderate demand; held at buyers offer 56@56½c. Rye neglected. Pork firm at $27 for new; more. Lard quiet at 19@19½c. Highwines nominally 97c; no buyers.

**Cambridge Cattle Market.**

CAMBRIDGE, June 15.—Beef Cattle—receipts, 162, all sold; prices declined 25@50c. Sheep and lambs—receipts 2,191; sales at 4@9½c.

**Nashville Cotton Market.**

NASHVILLE, June 15.—Cotton market active and prices higher; low middling 30c, good ordinary 28c.

**New Orleans Market.**

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—Cotton active and advanced; middlings 30½@31c; sales 2,200 bales; receipts for bales. Sugar—common 9¾@10c; prime 12@12½c. Molasses nominal.

## SUMMER GOODS.

**Where to Secure Them.**

We confess we have a weakness for examining fine fabrics, for running our hands over new goods fresh from the loom. New fabrics of *all* descriptions find us a ready purchaser for as there is any difference, it is simply in favor of those pieces of cloth that adapted to the season. Now, when summer is upon us, spring and summer fabrics take precedence as a matter of course. But then there is a vast range in the various goods provided with special reference to summer wear. In cotton summer silks, though lawns, chintzes, and down to a neat calico print, there is a delicacy about such supply more time to travel than we have at our disposal, when it is simply a matter of comparison. This weakness or inclination to explore the shelves of our leading dry goods establishments, and it never gratified more completely than during a visit we paid recently to the establishment presided over by J. F. Phillips, No. 87 Market street. Attracted by the unusual care and taste manifested in the display of goods in the show windows, we were tempted to enter, and found a variety of the show window, nine times out of ten, reflect not only the quality of the goods to be found in the establishment, but the character of the establishment as well. Accepting this as a fair criterion, those whose attention is called to Mr. Phillips's windows will experience no difficulty in arriving at a decision in the matter.

The interior we found fitted up with taste, and having a special reference to the object aimed at. Airy, with plenty of light, (an excellent thing in a dull day,) and well arranging the organ, full orchestra, big drum, chimes and all that, it was the very place for such a department, under the supervision of an assistant, who brings to his aid a varied experience acquired in the East. Here we were shown a variety of elegant shawls and cloaks of the latest patterns. The stock of spring and summer goods have been selected with unusual care, and the result cannot fail to be gratifying to the proprietor and those who examine his stock. Mr. Phillips, by the bye, we learn, is to provide a *good* article in all cases. Nothing inferior, nothing that is not actually worth a fair price is to be found in his establishment; varied and extensive as his assortment is, it would be difficult to find what is often correctly termed a "cheap" (dimsy) fabric in it. In the matter of prices, he invites criticism. Let any or all our lady readers visit this establishment, and we feel sure they will agree with us that a finer selection of summer goods, or goods at more reasonable prices are not to be found in the city. Having said this much, let us add that in the matter of attendance, promptness, dispatch, everything is in fact that conduces to the comfort or convenience of the purchaser is provided for by the proprietor and his assistants. This, in itself, is a matter of no little importance, in it is one that is too often overlooked. The polite attention of Mr. Phillips's establishment is the freshness of the patterns. Whatever is new, neat, pretty or attractive is made to contribute to his general stock. In this manner, and by reason of his peculiar system, he is enabled to furnish the public with the latest styles and the choicest patterns.

**The Vote on Lay Delegation.**

The vote on Lay Delegation was taken in several of the Methodist Episcopal churches in the city last evening.

SOUTHSIDE METHODIST CHURCH.

In this church the vote stood as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Lay Delegation | 63 |
| Against Lay Delegation | 75 |

LIBERTY STREET CHURCH.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Lay Delegation | 90 |
| Against Lay Delegation | 4 |

UNION M. E. CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Lay Delegation | 36 |
| Against Lay Delegation | 74 |

## BOSTON.

The National Peace Jubilee.

**Oration of Hon. H. A. Rice—12,000 Musicians Perform Before an Audience of 25,000 People—The Affair a Great Success.**

BOSTON, June 15.—The inauguration of the great National Peace Jubilee took place shortly after 3 P. M. to-day. Rev. E. E. Hale asked the Divine blessing, closing with the Lord's Prayer. Mayor Shurtliff delivered the welcome address.

Hon. H. A. Rice followed, as orator of the day. His speech was of considerable length, in which he said: It is ordained in the affairs of men that the highest thought of victory is the most perfect peace—the loudest din of battle lushed in the melody of song. In entire agreement with this thought convened this vast assembly—larger than ever before gathered in a single audience room upon this continent; gathered from the East, from the West, from the North, and from the South, to blend the power of numbers and the harmony of sound together, multiplied voice and instrument of every name, in sending up to Heaven and forth to men a peon of great joy over the restoration of domestic peace and the renewal of prosperity to our common country.

Admiral Farragut, Commodore Rogers and other veteran naval officers were escorted to the Coliseum by the Union Navy Association. Many other distinguished people, including Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Parepa and Ole Bull, were cordially greeted by both performers and spectators. The chorus and instrumental performers numbered from 10,000 to 12,000, and the audience probably 25,000. Notwithstanding the heavy showers during the forenoon and the continued threatening weather, fully one-half the people inside the Coliseum were ladies. A general view from the balcony is quite beyond description. Nothing like it was ever seen on this continent. The view embraced about three and a half acres of space. The platform in front of the programme, the grand choral, "A strong castle is our Lord," was sung by the full choir of 1,000 voices, the orchestra and organ, under the direction of Mr. Gilmore. The chorus consisted of sixteen hundred voices, and the orchestra 1,100 instruments, which, combined with the swelling notes of the organ, completely filled the building, the vocalization by the chorus being as distinct and clear in enunciation as if only given by a church choir, excepting that in volume it exceeded anything ever before heard. At its close the audience testified their appreciation by long continued applause.

Lucia's "overture to Lucia," by a select orchestra of six hundred musicians, was then performed, and received with great applause. It was carefully and thoroughly performed, its fine points being brought out in all their sweetness in all parts of the building. It was a confessed success, eliciting founds of applause.

"Glory be to God on high," from Mozart's twelfth Mass, was rendered in a vocalization by a full chorus, with orchestral and organ accompaniment, under the direction of Zerrahan.

"Ave Maria" was then sung by Parepa, whose appearance was greeted by simultaneous applause from the audience and performers. The violin obligato was by two hundred violins, led by Carl Zerahn, under the direction of Gilmore. The solo by Parepa was heard in all parts of the building.

Then was the "Star Spangled Banner," under direction of Gilmore. Tala introduced the whole orchestra, organ, the entire force of musicians, with the chiming of church bells, and finally the cannon. It was one of the greatest features of the day, and was a grand success. The audience, after joining in the chorus, sang the last verse, and rose in a state of high patriotic excitement, and it was with difficulty that they could be induced to cease closing with another outburst of enthusiasm.

After intermission "the Hymn of Peace," by Dr. Tucker, to the music of Mozart's Requiem Hymn, was sung by the whole chorus, and was a most beautiful effect.

The overture from "William Tell" followed, was finely performed. Parepa then sang the "Inflammatus," from "Stabat Mater," the responses being given by the chorus. Her selection came to an end amid full orchestra. It was considered a grand triumph.

The "Coronation March" was encored. The "Anvil Chorus" was given by the whole force, with a hundred anvils and other accompaniment. It created intense enthusiasm. The audience demanded a repetition.

The national air, "My Country, tis of Thee," was the last piece. It was sung by the whole force, with certain that the "Song" had never been rendered by such a voice, and with such a chorus. It was the crowning glory of the day. The audience stood on their seats, waved hats and made other demonstrations. The last verse was repeated, the whole mass joining. At the conclusion Mr. Gilmore was greeted with repeated bursts of cheers by the audience and performers. The building was again vacated, and the performers dismissed with the usual compliments. Parepa's singing is always acceptable, won fresh laurels in "Thou art so near, and yet so Far," and "Robert, Toi Que J'Aime," by Millard, as Erich Rinehart, who is known to our concert goers to possess one of the most remarkable operatic voices ever heard in our city, proved herself to be endowed with an unusual amount of talent. Her purely dramatic rendering of "Ah! mon fils," from The Prophet, and "Ah! fors e lui," by Bright, particular "star" of the evening was unquestionably Mrs. C. Mellor, whose singing of "Casta Diva" (Norma) was one of the finest performances ever heard in our city. It is certain that this lovely lady will become a favorite with our citizens. The rendering of the duet, "Sorgete Ministri," by Mellor and Rinehart, who is known to our concert goers to possess one of the most remarkable operatic voices ever heard in our city, proved herself to be endowed with an unusual amount of talent. Her purely dramatic rendering of "Ah! mon fils," from The Prophet, and "Ah! fors e lui," by Bright, particular "star" of the evening was unquestionably Mrs. C. Mellor, whose singing of "Casta Diva" (Norma) was one of the finest performances ever heard in our city. It is certain that this lovely lady will become a favorite with our citizens. The rendering of the duet, "Sorgete Ministri," by Mellor and Rinehart, who is known to our concert goers to possess one of the most remarkable operatic voices ever heard in our city, proved herself to be endowed with an unusual amount of talent. Her purely dramatic rendering of "Ah! mon fils," from The Prophet, and "Ah! fors

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1869.

THE Republican State Convention, to meet in Philadelphia on the 23d instant, will experience no difficulty in determining who shall be the candidates of the party at the next election for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court. A decided majority of delegates, it is believed, have already been chosen favorable to the renomination of Gov. GEARY, and it is not probable that the Hon. H. W. WILLIAMS, for Judge, will have any opposition.

THE Waterworks question is discussed in our columns this morning by a gentleman who has given it considerable attention, and brings to the consideration of the subject a good many facts and figures. We have opened our columns to this discussion in the hope of enlisting the more general attention to the subject than yet has been given to it. The question should receive attention at the present moment, when we are about to take steps affecting the entire community, not only now but for a long time to come.

IMPORTANT questions bring out the capacities of the Atlantic Telegraph, and illustrate the enterprise of the American newspaper of to-day. Thus: in Tuesday's COMMERCIAL we printed a fair report of a debate in the House of Peers on the Irish Church bill, Monday evening, including the speeches of Earls GRANVILLE and HARROWBY, Lord CLARENDON, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other noble notabilities. The debate closed in the House of Peers at 12:15 Tuesday morning, and a few hours later, the COMMERCIAL, containing the debate, was on the breakfast tables of our subscribers. In all likelihood before the speakers of the preceding evening were out of their beds, the pith and marrow of their speeches were in the minds of our readers.

WHO has Gen. HANCOCK's gubernatorial aspirations in charge? The General is now off from his headquarters at St. Paul, on a tour of inspection to the military posts of Dakota, Nebraska and Montana. It will occupy him far into mid-summer, but in the meantime he must have left a political will and testament in somebody's keeping. Philadelphia very possibly numbers among her Democratic politicians, the responsible individual, but he should announce himself, and not leave the Democratic "organ" at this end of the State to grope in the dark. We fear Gen. CASS is to be sacrificed, and that if it can't be done with PACKER or MCCANDLESS, HANCOCK will do the job. Our Pittsburgh candidate is not in high favor at the East.

THE annexation feeling in Nova Scotia has a very substantial basis of dollars and cents. Before the reciprocity treaty expired her products—salt, fish, coal, lumber, butter, potatoes, etc.,—were sold in Boston or any other American port, free of tax; but since then an American duty averaging twenty-five per cent. has destroyed the trade. The Canadians next forced annexation, and then proceeded to double the tariff on the Nova Scotia people, and compelled them to support their local government by direct taxation. Thus, they find themselves in an unpleasant as well as unprofitable situation: the selling price of their products has fallen one-third below the New York and Boston markets, and the price of goods has been increased fifteen per cent. by reason of the Canadian tariff. "Annexation or starvation" is now the cry of the "Blue-noses."

THE French seem to make a specialty of inter-oceanic communication by means of canals. The Suez Canal is an undoubted success, its formal opening to take place this summer. And next we hear a treaty has been ratified by Nicaragua with the French Government, on behalf of a French company, for a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific across that Republic, utilizing for the purpose that Republic and its tributaries, one of which, the San Juan river, flows into the Atlantic, leaving only a distance of twelve miles of canal proper to be cut to bring the waters of the two oceans together. The Darien canal project in which American enterprise and capital was enlisted has come to naught by the rejection of CASS CUSHING'S treaty by the Government of Colombia. This lends additional importance to the French project for a canal across Nicaragua. NAPOLEON seems ambitious to control the gateways of the world. With the Suez and Nicaragua canals under French direction, what is there to prevent France entering the race with England and the United States for the commerce of the world?

### FREE PRESS—THE DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

"That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of Government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or public men, or when the matter published is proper for public information, the truth may be given in evidence, and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact, under the direction of the court as in other cases."—Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article IX, Section VII.

The article of the Constitution of which the above is a section, is entitled, by way of distinction, "the declaration of rights." The framers of that instrument did well to give them this prominence, for they are the very corner-stone of our liberties. These reserved rights are indeed the principal objects of American government, and nearly all of the powers granted by the organic laws of the several States are made directly or indirectly subsidiary to them.

The section quoted permits or rather *invites* an examination into the proceedings of "the legislative or any branch of government," and declares the free communication of thoughts and opinions to be one of the invaluable rights of man. This is no new principle of liberty. It is as old as American government of which it is a chief pillar. Free speech and free press have moulded our institutions into their present shape; have corrected what was amiss in the body politic; have given force, consistency and direction to the public will, enlightened and elevated the public mind, and made America free, intelligent and happy. By these were property qualifications abolished, and the elective franchise extended to all its citizens. By these was duelling made a crime, and slavery doomed. "Free Speech! Free Press!" What other security for an honest and capable administration of government? What other safe-guard for our liberties? But a sect (a very small one) of political philosophers has appeared in the year 1869, which assails, and evidently, the existence of the rights of free speech and free press as the American people have so long enjoyed them. The dogma of this sect is, that every public servant is to be presumed to be faithful, honest and capable until the contrary appears, on judicial investigation. Their stand-point is a court room, and they invoke the protection of a principle of criminal law. They claim that this same criminal law has created an impenetrable veil of sanctity members of legislatures and public servants. To illustrate the operation of the new doctrine: The public confidence may be entirely withdrawn, say from the General Assembly, on account of their extravagant and reckless expenditure of public money, their creation of monopolies, careless and unwise legislation, neglect to correct abuses and to adopt wholesome and much needed reforms, general inattention to public duties; want of capacity, firmness and honesty in the individual members, indicated by the formation of "rings," the unerring certainty with which votes can be counted on for certain measures not for the benefit of the public—the opprobrious designations which attach to particular members, and by which they become known to the public, as "Roosters," "Pinchers," &c., and by the bold declaration of an individual member of the body, that the vote of each Senator was worth from $1,000 to $1,500, in the election of a State Treasurer (an office which the law declares to be worth $1,700 per annum). Our new political officers immediately assume their court-room standpoint, and cry out lustily, "your presentment is vague," "give us specifications," "point out persons and individual acts of dishonesty," &c., &c. Well the "individual members" are not in court. They are not being prosecuted for bribery or corruption. They stand before the bar of public opinion, arraigned as unfaithful public servants. American freemen do not go into Criminal Courts to learn whether public officers, or candidates for office, are capable and worthy of public trust. Every public man in this county is taken on reputation, and it behooves him, if he would get into or continue in the service of the people, to keep that reputation unsullied. The right of the people to judge their servants, is a "reserved right" which existed anterior to Constitutions, and rises high above them. It is a sovereign right exercised by our colonial ancestors, by the fathers of the republic, by the people of our county of every age and generation. No public officer, no person in public trust, from the first President down to the lowest subordinate of our day, has been exempted from the public judgment. The press, that great source of public information, has been free and has exposed official shortcoming and delinquency. Every public man has been tried by the ordeal of public opinion, generated and directed in a large measure by the press. Ability and virtue have been made more conspicuous; incompetency and unfaithfulness exposed and condemned to "inglorious retirement" or popular reprobation.

The selection of public servants, and the trial of persons accused of crime, are two distinct things. In the former case, some affirmative evidence of capacity, integrity and general fitness is likely to be required by a free and enlighted people. The public will take no one on the presumption of the criminal law that he is innocent because not found guilty—that he is fit because his unfitness has not been judicially ascertained. If he has been in public trust, his official conduct will afford some indication of his capability and other qualifications for the public service. Public men in our country, with our free press, do not long maintain a false and fraudulent reputation, either for ability or virtue. They soon find their true level. If the candidate be a new man he is necessarily taken on reputation alone—on presumption never. Thus far in vindication of the rights of free speech, free press and an unfettered public judgment on the conduct of public servants. What is the duty of the Republican press at this time in reference to that great, noble and patriotic organization which it in a large measure represents? The Republican party, aided and directed by a free press, has made greater achievements in the interests of human liberty—has done more to consolidate and establish on a solid and enduring basis the great principles of American freedom during the twelve years last past, than had been accomplished by any and all organizations since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It has shared the public confidence largely and deservedly, and still has and is worthy of that confidence. It has been and still is essentially a pure, incorrupt organization. The masses of the party, and by far the greater number of its leaders, are honest, patriotic and attached to its principles and policy with an unselfish devotion. But as is always the case with a powerful and ruling party organization, some adventurers—some soldiers of fortune—have repaired to our standards, sought and obtained place and office they were not worthy, and brought reproach upon the party household. A few barnacles have formed on the keel of the Republican ship which now impede her progress. The party does not, cannot approve of all the acts of some public servants which she has placed in positions of public trust. On the contrary, her judgment of condemnation has already been pronounced here and elsewhere. Corruption has found its way into the public service, and new dangers threaten. What has been, is and threatens is better told in the language of an eminent public servant, who has the entire confidence of the Republican party, Hon HENRY WILSON, a Senator from Massachusetts, than in any words we can employ. We qote from his article entitled the "New Danger," published in the last number of the *Independent:*

> The third form of the new danger is seen in the more obvious and obtrusive forms of monopoly, bribery, and the various forms of corruption dependent of our times. Capitalists and active business men, largely engaged in the conduct of business of various kinds, intensely earnest and anxious to succeed, and without much regard to the methods by which themselves of whatever grave promises of success. Beginning within the forms of law and the limitations of the statute, they are prepared to use men as they use machinery. Whether that and the legislation of the country going over to England for laws and manufactured articles, were the real grievances of the people. Disenfranchisement, did not in any way mitigate, but rather aggravated the oppressions under which they labored. There was only one thing that he would ask for Ireland from England, and that was the passage of a single act, with a single clause, providing that the same laws which rule England, Scotland and Wales shall rule Ireland. If they could not have these privileges, he wanted the cant to cease of calling Ireland a part of a free country. Ireland is a conquered province, and means to continue a conquered province. He wanted the Established Church to stand exactly as it is, until the whole pile goes down together, as one day it shall go down.

We suspect there is a great deal of truth in the remark that the Irish have no such horror of church rates and vicars as they have of writs of ejectment and bailiffs. The abolition of tithes and the established church is an act of justice, but it does not reach the secret of Irish discontent, which lies beyond and far deeper than this, in the land question. JOHN BRIGHT has declared as much.

## THE WATER EXTENSION.

### Our Present Daily Consumption, and Our Future Needs—Sketch of a Plan for a New Water Works.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

In the construction of the new Water Works the committee, or engineer having charge of the work, should never lose sight of the most important matters connected with the same. 1. The supply should be equal to the demand. 2. The water should be of the best quality. 3. The works should be constructed in such a manner as to produce the greatest results with the least expenditure of money and labor. In order to be fully understood, I will refer to each of these points in the order I have placed them.

SOME FACTS CONCERNING THE AMOUNT OF WATER WE CONSUME.

To form a correct estimate of the quantity of water required for this city, we must not permit ourselves to be governed by the number of gallons consumed *per capita* in other cities, since these two cities are of equal population and an equal amount of water. We may illustrate this fact in our immediate neighborhood. Take for example the five boroughs on the south side of the Monongahela, which, with a population of from fifteen to twenty thousand inhabitants at the present time, consume about 1,500,000 gallons of water per day; Allegheny, with a population of fifty-five or sixty thousand, consuming but 2,300,000 gallons, and Pittsburgh, with a population of from seventy to eighty thousand, less than 5,000,000 gallons per day. The consumption in Allegheny is 39 gallons for each inhabitant, in Pittsburgh 61 and in the five boroughs before named 75. The total population is about 180,000, and the total consumption of water about 8,800,000 gallons per day, or about 55 gallons per head. Allegheny, which has few manufactories, consumes but little more than half the amount required by the five boroughs. This does not include 1,000,000 gallons consumed by the various mills on the south side that pump their own water, one mill alone consuming from three to five hundred thousand gallons per day. In Pittsburgh, also, it is probable that upwards of one million gallons are consumed which the city has no account of. There is therefore about eleven million gallons of water consumed daily in the cities and boroughs, or 70 to each person instead of 55 supplied by the water works, 75 for each person in Pittsburgh and 125 for each inhabitant of the five boroughs, more than three times the consumption of each individual in Allegheny.

I am aware that Mr. Milnor Roberts, in his report on the extension of the Water Works, estimates the consumption of water in Pittsburgh at 7,200,000 gallons per day, and Mr. French, the Superintendent of the Water Works, in his report published January, 1867, states that the consumption averaged 8,400,000 gallons per day, and for the year ending January 31, 1868, 8,000,000 gallons per day. On what *data* these gentlemen base their estimate I am not informed, but the following facts will demonstrate wherein they have over estimated, and at the same time furnish evidence of the correctness of the estimate I have made:

At the lower Water Works in Pittsburgh a record was kept in the months of January and February, 1868, of the number of hours the large pumping engine was worked, number of revolutions made, and number of bushels of coal consumed. As the engine made three hundred revolutions more in February than in January, and worked ten hours less in time, I will select February as being most favorable for the duty of the engine, and the large consumption of water by the city. The register shows that in the months of February, 1868, the large pumping engine was worked 583 hours, made 253,581 revolutions, and consumed 13,342 bushels of coal. The pump is twenty-four inches in diameter, and twelve foot stroke, with a pump-rod three and a half inches in diameter. Provided the pump was filled with water, and the air excluded (which was not the case), 549 gallons would have been elevated with each revolution of the engine. Multiply 253,581, the number of revolutions made in February, by 549, the number of gallons, the number raised at each revolution, and it will be seen that 125,373,219 gallons were elevated in the month. This amount divided by the number of days shows that 4,426,962 gallons were pumped on an average each day. The engine, according to the record worked 583, out of 696 hours in the month. Making due allowance for the 113 hours the engine was idle, as though it were in operation, the whole amount of water raised could not have been more than 150,360,41, or 5,284,90 gallons per day. The correctness of these figures will not be questioned. To place the matter beyond a doubt, the report for 1868 states that in the early part of the year, one line of the supply pipe became choked with sand and drift, so that it could not be used, hence a sufficient amount of water could not be got through one line to supply both pumping engines, when the new (24 inch) pump alone supplied water to the entire city by the entire city during the period of low water in the river. A like record for February, 1868, shows that the average daily consumption was but 4,426,662 gallons, when the engine worked twenty hours and six minutes per day, allowing it to have raised an equal number of gallons for each of the remaining hours, the whole quantity, as before stated, would have been but 5,284,890 gallons daily in the summer, 4,426,662 in February, or an average daily consumption throughout the year of 4,855,651 gallons.

To find the number of bushels of coal required to raise one million gallons of water to the reservoir, divide the 13,342 bush.ls consumed in February by 4,426,962, the gallons raised, Allowing the same proportion of fuel for the summer months, it would require but 360 bushels of coal per day to raise 5,284,890 gallons. Now, as the average daily consumption of water for the year is about 5,000,000 instead of 4,855,662 gallons, there should not have been more than 365 bushels of coal consumed per day on an average. I am aware that the Superintendent reports an average daily consumption of 646 bushels, but he has either greatly estimated the amount, or there has been a great waste in the summer when there should have been a saving. The facts stated warrants the statement that the actual daily consumption of water does not exceed 5,000,000 gallons per day. Add to the amount furnished by the city the amount pumped by private parties, and we have a total of 6,000,000.

WHAT WE WILL NEED HEREAFTER.

In the construction of new works, provision should be made for at least three times the present consumption, about 5,000,000 gallons, and if the water could be furnished those concerns which now pump their own water, on terms that would be profitable to the city, and a saving to the consumers, the works should be built sufficiently capacious to furnish 15,000,000 gallons per day. To supply this amount, I would erect above Negley's Run, on the Allegheny river, two pumping engines, each of sufficient capacity to pump all the water we will need, and of sufficient strength to elevate the water 23 feet high. The water to be conducted through a four foot iron pipe, one and three fourths of an inch in thickness, by way of Negley's Run, through East Liberty to a reservoir located at or near Bloomfield, which is about three miles from the old Water Works, and about three and a quarter miles by the most direct road to the mouth of Negley's Run. The reservoir should be of sufficient capacity to hold at least three days' supply of water. Bladen Run, if necessary, shall have reached 18,000,000 gallons, 51,000,000 gallons, nine times the present consumption. To store this amount, a reservoir 626 by 626 feet, and twenty feet deep would be required, equal to nine acres for the water, independent of ground for embankments and partition wall.

East Liberty is 218 feet above the river at low water at the foot of Liberty street, and about 220 feet above the Allegheny at the mouth of Negley's Run. Bloomfield is from 70 to 80 feet above East Liberty, and 288 feet above Liberty street at the Union Depot. All the country around East Liberty, Bloomfield, and the old portion of the city can be supplied from a reservoir located 288 feet high. This could be accomplished in the following manner: By locating two high service engines at or near the reservoir for the purpose of supplying the higher parts of the city, the reservoir for the high service to be located about 250 feet above the low service reservoir. By locating a high service engines to be of sufficient capacity to raise 5,000,000 gallons of water 250 feet high in twenty-four hours. A supply pipe about three and a half feet in diameter should be laid from the reservoir (if located in Bloomfield), along Liberty avenue to Thirty-third street, where it would connect with the twenty inch pipe laid for the supply of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards. The pipe from Thirty-third street can be reduced to three feet, and laid along Liberty to the city, reduced at the Tenth ward to thirty inches in diameter, and continued to Liberty to Canal street. A pipe should be laid up Washington street to supply the upper wards, connecting with the fifteen inch pipe leading from the old reservoir on Webster, a two foot street to the point, reduced in size at the foot of the street, a twenty inch pipe should be laid along the old Fourth street road, leading from East Liberty towards Oakland, to connect with the fifteen inch pipe laid last summer. These would constitute the main supply pipes, and all the distribution pipes laid in the street through which mains pass, should be connected with them, with stop gates. In case the water were shut off from any cause in the distribution pipes, the gates would shut off the connection, thus the supply to the other portion of the city would not be interrupted.

All main and distribution pipes should be made of good iron, of uniform thickness, and subjected to a hydraulic test of at least 300 pounds to the square inch. They should be coated with coal pitch varnish, in order to prevent incrustation in the interior of the pipe, or the formation of rust and tubercles on the outside of the pipes should be made in such a manner that the lead joints will not be less than three nor more than five sixteenths of an inch in thickness. If the lead joints are too thin, they are not easily run, or caulked, and if too thick, additional expense is incurred, and the leads are more easily blown out. All the mains throughout the city either for a four or six inch pipe, as may be determined, the city paying for all the mains larger than fours or sixes; persons having pipes laid to their doors to be assessed the value thereof, and the same paid into the water fund, on the same system as the grading and paving law.

The reservoir need not be made larger than will afford ample time for repairing the main pipes, which will give at least two or three days for the water to settle in it. In New York, they are compelled to store large quantities of water for the summer months, owing to the decrease in the Croton river. The Allegheny at the lowest stage, will furnish us ten times the amount we will ever need. I am convinced that the character of our water will not be improved by pumping it out of the river where it is in a constant commotion, and storing it in a reservoir does not better the matter. It is a well known fact that wherever water is in motion action, it soon becomes foul and impure by exposure to the rays of the sun, all vegetable and animal matter rapidly decomposing, and therefore it would be better to have ample pumping power, than to store a great quantity of waste.

There can be no reasonable doubts concerning the fact that the Allegheny river is the best source to obtain water for the city. It has a greater volume of water in the summer months, when the greatest supply is needed, than the Monongahela. Its rapid current, and gravelled bed insures pure water. The Monongahela has little more than half the current, and its course lays over sand and clay, or mud. In addition to these reasons, I have reason to believe the water of the Allegheny the softest. Owing to these, and other reasons, it would be advisable to locate the new pumping engines on the Allegheny at no greater distance above Negley's Run than a suitable site could be secured for the necessary buildings. As Negley's Run drains East Liberty, the engines should not be located *below* that point, and as every mile of four foot pipe will cost about $160,000, without some compensating advantage there would be nothing gained by incurring the cost of locating the engines any considerable distance above the run.

The buildings and pumping machinery should be constructed in such a manner as to result of more pumping power should the demand require it. By pursuing this plan, when the population increases, it will be able to pay more than at present, and the new machinery will co-operate with the old.

NEGLEY'S RUN THE BEST LINE.

I would recommend Negley's Run Valley, East Liberty and Bloomfield as the best line for the main for the following reasons: It there is not room to lay a four foot pipe between the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the bluff, or hill. 2. It would not be safe to lay it between the track and the river, the cost of excavating all the space for about a mile and a half between the hill and river. The same objections may be urged against the location of the engines any considerable distance above Negley's Run. By locating the works near the Run, and carrying the forcing main up the Valley to the left of East Liberty, to Bloomfield, and from thence to the city, the distance will not be so great as by the river, no difficulty will be encountered in laying the main, and by connecting the distribution pipes to the main as it passes through East Liberty, the cost and labor of laying pipe back from the old wards will be avoided.

I am aware that objections have been raised against this plan of bringing water for the old wards by way of East Liberty, on account of the height. Mr. Milnor Roberts, in his report on the extension of the new Water Works states that Bloomfield, East Liberty, Lawrenceville and twenty-eight feet above the Allegheny river is four hundred and twenty-eight feet above the Allegheny river at low water, and that

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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 15, 1869.

Our local money market is about the same in condition as reported yesterday. It is in rather a close condition, and there is considerable difficulty experienced in obtaining loans on good paper at sight rates as will be tolerated by borrowers. In New York it is said that the loanable resources of the banks are less than usual at this season of the year; but the banks show little uneasiness and do not report any special pressure; and so long as the present conservative feeling in stock continues, there is no apparent cause for apprehension. It is, however, everywhere felt that there would be danger in the continuance of the present proportion between the Secretary's sales of gold and his purchases of bonds, danger not only to Wall street interests, but to the general trade of the country, and especially the agricultural interests of the West; and now that the currency balance of the Treasury has been increased to $27,000,000, Mr. Boutwell's characteristic prudence and consideration are relied upon to stop the drain into the Treasury through gold sales. Indeed, his policy in this matter, is the one consideration which must decide whether we are to have more panic or a steady conservative market.

—There is little doing in local stocks. Our dividend securities are firmly held generally as fixed investments, and it would be difficult to reinvest capital that is now in them in any thing else that would yield better profits. The only sale this evening at Mellwaine's Rooms was a small lot of Manchester Savings Bank stock at 53.

—United States bonds show more activity and firmness. The steadiness of bonds at London, and the upward tendency of gold, naturally encourage holding and buying among the foreign bankers, and the limited supply coming upon the market is not equal to the current wants of investors and speculators. It is a significant indication of the firmness of this class of securities, that the strength on the general market have not made any attack upon bonds. On the contrary, there is a good deal of speculative buying in anticipation of the investment demand which usually attends the payment of the July interest. There is, however, a slight decline in prices to-day compared with yesterday's quotations.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. | Noon. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881's, 6's | 121¼ | 121¼ | 121¼ |
| 1862 5-20's | 119⅞ | 119⅞ | 119⅞ |
| 1864 5-20's | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 1865 5-20's, old | 118⅛ | 118⅛ | 118⅛ |
| 1865 5-20's, new | 119¼ | 119¼ | 119¼ |
| 1867 5-20's | 119¼ | 119¼ | 119¼ |
| 1868 | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ |
| 10-40's | 108½ | 108⅝ | 108 |
| Gold | 135¾ | 135¾ | 135¾ |

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | June 14. | June 15. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 136¾ | 137 | ... | ⅛ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 121¾ | 121¼ | ... | ½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | ... | ⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864 | 117 | 117 | ... | ⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865—new | 119 | 119¼ | ... | ¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865—old | 118¾ | 118⅝ | ... | ⅛ |
| U. S. 10-40s | 108¼ | 108 | ... | ¼ |
| 5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865 | 119⅝ | 119¼ | ... | ⅜ |
| 5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867 | 119¾ | 119½ | ... | ¼ |
| 5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868 | 119¾ | 119¼ | ... | ½ |

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. S. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

| June 15, 1869. | 10 00 A M | 10 45 A M | 12 00 M | 1 40 P M | 3 00 P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 187¾ | 188¾ | 188¾ | 188¾ | 187¾ |
| Hudson River | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Harlem | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Reading | 97½ | 97¾ | 97⅞ | 97¾ | 97⅞ |
| Michigan Central | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Michigan Southern | 102¾ | 102¾ | 103⅛ | 103 | 104½ |
| Illinois Central | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 96 | 94½ | 95⅝ | 96¼ | 95¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 156 | 155¾ | 156 | 156 | 155¾ |
| Chicago and Northwestern | ... | 82¾ | 83¾ | 83 | 82 |
| Do preferred | 92¾ | 92¾ | 94¼ | 94¾ | 93 |
| Cleveland and Toledo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rock Island | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118½ |
| Toledo and Wabash | ... | 70 | ... | ... | ... |
| Toledo and Wabash, pref. | ... | 80 | ... | ... | ... |
| Chicago and Alton | ... | 135 | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Paul | 74¾ | 74¾ | ... | ... | 74¾ |
| Do preferred | 84¾ | 84¾ | ... | ... | 84¾ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 30¾ | 30¾ | ... | ... | 30¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 96 | 96 | ... | ... | 95 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 39¾ | 40 | ... | ... | 40 |
| Adams Express | 59½ | 59 | ... | ... | ... |
| Merch't Union Express | 41 | 41 | ... | ... | ... |
| American M. U. Ex | 40 | 40 | ... | ... | ... |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 39¼ | 39¼ | ... | ... | ... |
| United States Ex | 67¼ | 69 | ... | ... | ... |

—The New York *Herald*, in its comments on the stock market, says: The week in Wall street was one of great excitement in the stock market, where the "bulls" in opposition so long rife received a most decided check, if, indeed, it has not culminated for the present season. The coming of the crops and the action of the Stock Exchange we shall find that ever since midwinter there has been a steady and upward movement in the railways, and by sympathy, in most of the miscellaneous list. So persistent and determined have been this movement and what one of the prominent cliques inaugurated a different policy and went "short" of the market there was a general and confident belief that their boldness would result in their ruin. But they persevered in the face of the popular current, won strength from the ranks of their opponents, and succeeded at length in occasioning one of those "bear" "breaks" of the past eventful year. Such, in brief, is the record of the stock market, with its movements and its history for the last two weeks hinge upon this magnificent "bear" attack, for such even the sufferers must admit it to be. The depression was greatest on Thursday last, and since that time prices have declined, improved, partially under the purchases to cover speculative sales and, as a natural result, a revival of the bullish feeling. It remains to be seen whether this improvement is permanent. The stock market was never so thoroughly in the hands of the cliques as at the present time. Wall street's go up again or is this pause only preliminary to another sharp decline? Such are the questions agitating the mind of the "outside public," who are the sport of the Wall street combinations. One thing is pretty certain, the old, shrewd operators are getting ready for their usual summer vacation, and are manœuvring to withdraw from the market as profitably as possible. They are enormously "ahead," as prices now stand, for they have been "carrying" ever since the rise commenced. The sojourning at Saratoga and Long Branch they will prefer to have the public do this "carrying" for them, satisfied that the more sojourning public will return them their investments at far cheaper rates next fall, when money becomes steadily stringent and stocks undergo the usual fall crisis. Another prominent feature of the week was the sudden stringency of the money market on Thursday last, when as high as a quarter of one is only, 8 day interest was paid on call. There was a moderation of these rates to gold operators, and exceptionally seven ⅌ cent. on Saturday; but it was at a singular state of things that in June, when money has been worth six, seven and four ⅌ cent., it should command these rates.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), deals in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day in session, he executes purchases and sales on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

### Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—Flour still and prices unchanged. Wheat unsettled at $1 19 for No 1 and $1 15½ for No 2. Corn quiet and steady at 86c for No 2. Oats in fair demand at 56c for rejected new. Rye dull and nominal. Grain freights firm and unchanged.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, June 15, 1869. }

Trade to-day was fair in our general markets, without much change in prices. Bacon is in brisk demand, and has an upward tendency. Flour is active but nominal in prices. There is but little doing in grain.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Market dull and prices nominally common to good $3 50@3 50 ⅌ bbl, and for extra in a retail way $4@5 ⅌ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull at 80c@$1 00 ⅌ gallon, as to quality.

BEANS—Dull and nominal at prices ranging from $1 75@2 50.

BUTTER—Choice table butter is scarce and in demand at 25@27c ⅌ lb. Common qualites dull and nominal.

EGGS—Sales at 19@20c ⅌ doz.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 50 and No. 2 at $1 20 ⅌ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 00@5 25 ⅌ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ⅌ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

MAPLE MOLLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 25@1 50.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market active and firm, with prices advancing. We quote shoulders at 14½@14¾c; rib sides 17¼@17½c; clear sides 18¾@18¾c; canvassed sugar-cured hams 23½c; plain hams 17¾@18c; canvassed dried beef 21c; canvassed breakfast bacon 20½@ 1c. Lard in tierces 19½c; lard in half bbls 20½c, and lard in kegs 21c. Mess pork ⅌ bbl $23 50.

CHEESE—We quote Hamburg at 17@17½c; Ohio Factory 19@19½c, and New York Goshen at 21½@22c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull; sales of peaches at 13@13½c for quarters; 15@15½c for mixed, and 17@18c for halves. Dried apples are scarce and in demand at 12½@13c, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are: ⅌ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 10, for shipstuff, $1 30; for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 00; for chop $1 50, and for sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—No demand for clover or timothy seed, and prices nominal. Flax seed is in light supply and may be quoted at $2 50 ⅌ bushel.

POTATOES—Market dull and prices entirely nominal—nearly so. Nominally, we have to quote from store Peachblows at 40@45c, and from depot at 25@30c ⅌ bushel in bulk. New Norfolk potatoes dull at $6 00@$3 50 ⅌ barrel.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ⅌ hundred, as to quality.

FLOUR—Demand fair, but quotations from store hard to give, on account of the numerous brands on the market, each brand having a particular price, and only a good judge of flour can tell the quality of the flour offered. Prices are gradually declining. We quote from store nominally good in bbls at $5 50@6 50; choice spring in bbls $6 75@7 00, and in sacks $6 50@6 75; winter wheat in bbls $7 25, and in sacks $7 00. The Pearl Mill prices for fresh ground flours are as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $8 70; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 60, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $7 30, and in sacks $7 40; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 65, and in sacks $6 30. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice red and amber winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 80, in sacks, $7 50 ⅌ bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 ⅌ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ⅌ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $5 50.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ⅌ bbl of 196 lbs, $5 25; and unbolted $5 00@5 25.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 50@6 75 ⅌ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—Market dull and drooping. Red winter wheat is weak at 1 30 ⅌ bushel for choice. Oats from first hands may be quoted at 63@65c, and from store at 66@68c. Corn in the ear is in demand at 90@95c ⅌ bushel. Shelled corn is lightly inquired for by feeders, for light weights and fancy styles; heavy goods are moving more freely at very low rates.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1869. }

There were but few transactions in the oil market yesterday. The market opened apparently strong but closed rather weak, especially on future deliveries. The sales reported are as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

3,000 bbls, "a line," 1,000 each June, July and August.....15c
1,000 bbls S. O. all year.....14c
1,000 bbls S. O. June, F. O. B. cars Venango.....15c
160 bbls spot.....14½c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls, 500 bbls each July and August.....33 c
1,000 bbls, 500 bbls each July and August.....33 c
500 bbls June 24.....33½c
1,500 bbls, "a line," July to September, at 33¼c; and 33½c.
1,500 bbls, "a line," July to September at 33¼c
The following dispatches were received.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 10 A. M.—Market quiet and strong; offerings very light; spot 31c; June 31⅝@32c asked; July 33c asked; Aug. 33½@33¾c asked; Sept. 33¾@34c asked; Oct. 34@34½c asked; Nov. 34½@35c asked; Dec. 35@35½c asked; Jan. 35½@36c asked.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 15.—Market quiet but firm. Asking 33 7-8; sellers scarce.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 15.—Buyers at 34 90; sellers 35. Holders firm for better rates, and lower road a quarter more.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 14, 11:45 A. M. —Market quiet; some small sales at 35 2-8; sellers now ask 35 90.

TARR FARM, June 15, 11:45 A. M.—Market opens very active, buyers offering 35 25; sellers holding and asking 35 90.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Antwerp 47¾ francs; London, petroleum in bd. spirits 10½d. In quote from store Peachblows at 40@45c, and from depot at 25@30c ⅌ bushel in bulk. New Norfolk potatoes dull at $6 00@$3 50 ⅌ barrel.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ⅌ hundred, as to quality.

FLOUR—Demand fair, but quotations from store hard to give, on account of the numerous brands on the market, each brand having a particular price, and only a good judge of flour can tell the quality of the flour offered. Prices are gradually declining. We quote from store nominally good in bbls at $5 50@6 50; choice spring in bbls $6 75@7 00, and in sacks $6 50@6 75; winter wheat in bbls $7 25, and in sacks $7 00. The Pearl Mill prices for fresh ground flours are as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $8 70; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 60, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $7 30, and in sacks $7 40; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 65, and in sacks $6 30. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice red and amber winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 80, in sacks, $7 50 ⅌ bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 ⅌ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ⅌ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $5 50.

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## COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

## PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.


## New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 137¾.

NEW YORK, June 15—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market was very stringent until after bank hours, and the demand was urgent. The rates on call rapidly advanced, and a large business was transacted at 7 ⅌ cent. currency, with commissions added of ⅛@3-16 ⅌ cent. Discounts nominal.

STERLING

Dull at 109¼@109¾.

GOLD

Heavy and lower: the price opened at 138¼, fell to 137¾, advanced to 138, and closed at 137⅞. There was considerable long gold thrown overboard by one or two prominent operators in consequence of the money pressure. In addition to this a large amount of gold was borrowed against stock collaterals and thrown on the market to get the currency. Carrying rates 6@12 ⅌ cent. Clearances $6,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

A trifle lower, but closed steady though dull. Coupons, 81, 121¼@121⅝; 62, 122¼@122⅝; '64, 117¾@117⅞; '65, 118¾@119; new, 119¼@119⅝; '67, 119¾@119⅞; '68, 119¾@119⅞; 10 40s, 108¼@108⅝; Pacifics, 106¾@106⅞.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Missouris 84⅝; others heavy; old Tennessees 61 @62; new do 62¼@62¾; new North Carolinas 50¼@ 50½; Virginias 66¾@66⅞.

STOCKS

Yielded to the stringency in money this afternoon, and there was a general falling off in prices from the higher figures of the day, which were made between 1 and 2 o'clock. The fluctuations were frequent and the market feverish and unsettled. At the close there was a steadier feeling, but dullness was the chief feature.

RISING PRICES AT 4:30

Cumberland Coal, 32; Wells Fargos, 31; American, 48; Adams Express, 59; United States, 68; Merchant's Union, 41; Quicksilver, 15¾; Canton, 82¾; Pacific Mail, 98½; Western Union Telegraph, 40; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 17½; New York Central, 188; Erie, 29½; do preferred, 46½; Hudson, 108; Reading, 97¾; Terre Haute, 22; Wabash, 70¾; do preferred, 80; St. Paul, 74; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 155½; Ohio and Mississippi, 31; Michigan Central, 105; Michigan Southern, 104; Illinois Central, 135; Pittsburgh, 96; Rock Island, 118½; Northwesters, 82½; do preferred, 93½; Columbus Chicago and Indiana Central, 91; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 73.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Copper shares at Boston, Calumet 55; Copper Falls 8; Franklin 18½; Hecla 85; Hancock 8; Minnesota 17; Quincy 58.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $4,640,936; payments $5,238,782; balance $85,190,077.

Disbursements of coin interest $26,085.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Quiet at par selling.

FLOUR—Quiet at $4 50@$4 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Firm and advanced 2¼@2½c; sales No. 1 at $1 13@$1 13¾, and No. 2 $1 13@1 14 cash and seller the month; closing at $1 18¾@1 14 cash; the week dull at $1 13@$1 14 seller June.

CORN—In good request and 1½@1⅝c higher; sales of No. 1 at 68@68c; No. 2 59¾@59¾c; rejected 55@55½c; no grade 48@48c; closing at 68@c for No. 1, and 60@ 60¾c for No. 2; this evening No. 2 nominally 60c.

OATS—Dull; sales of No. 2 at 39@39½c, seller month, and 39¾c cash, closing unchanged.

RYE—Quiet at 85@86c for No. 1.

BARLEY—Neglected and nominal at $1 30@1 40 for No. 2 in store.

HIGH WINES—Dull and unsettled; sales at 86c.

GROCERIES—New Orleans sugar 10½@10¾c; Sugar House 9¾@10¼c for fair to choice.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork $32; rump pork $26 50. Lard 19@19½c. Sweet pickled hams 19c.

CATTLE—Fairly active and firm for all grades except butchers' stock at $4 75@5 90 for common to fair; $6 00@6 50 for good to choice; $7 00@7 50 for choice, and $7 60 for extra choice shipping steers.

HOGS—Received and sold steadily; closed dull and weak; sales at 8 30@8 90 for common to fair; $9 00@9 60 for good to choice.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton firm; sales of 7,500 bales at 32¾@33c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 30,000 bbls; more active and a shade firmer; sales of 19,300 bbls at $4 60@5 10 for superfine State and Western; $5 00@5 25 for extra State; $5 15@5 75 for extra western; $5 20@7 25 for white wheat extra; $5 75@ 6 45 for round hoop Ohio; $6 50@7 50 for extra St. Louis; $8 00@11 00 for good to choice do, closing firm; included in the sales are 10,000 bbls at $5 10@5 20 for State; quiet at $4 25@5 25. Corn meal dull. Whisky firmer; sales of 200 bbls at 91½@91¾. Wheat 1@4c better; sales 112,000 bush at $1 13@$1 19 for No. 2 and 3 do mixed; $1 20@$1 23 for No. 2 do; $1 46@$1 48 for No. 1 spring, and 2 do at $1 40@$1 41 for No. 1 do; $1 43 for common winter red western; $1 50@$1 55 for amber do; $1 55@$1 60 for white Genesee; Rye nominal. Receipts of corn 7,000 bush; irregular, unsettled and 1@2c lower; sales 20,000 bush at 80@81c for new mixed western via canal; 90@97c for do via railroad; 97c@$1 00 for old mixed western; $1 00@$1 02 for western yellow, the latter price an extreme; $1 00@$1 02 for old white western; $1 02@$1 03 for old western in store. Receipts of oats 1,425 bush; dull and 1@2c lower; sales 10,000 bush at 60@61c for Canada; 61c for new Jersey; 62@63c for Canada; 64@65c for western; Coffee firm. Sugar firm; sales 600 hhds at 9¾@10¼c for Muscovados; 10¾@11¼c for refined; Molasses firm; sales 100 bbls at 70@71c for Cuba; 72c for Muscovado; Petroleum quiet; sales 1,000 bbls at 34½c for crude; 35½@36c for refined; Pork dull; $31 50@$32 for prime; $32 50@$33 for mess; Beef quiet and steady; $12 50@$13 for plain mess; $14 50@$15 for extra mess; $20 50@$21 for prime mess; also, 90 bbls beef hams at $30@$31 for Jersey; Cut meats dull; 9½@10c for pickled bellies; 12½@12¾c for pickled shoulders; 13½@13¾c for pickled hams; Middles dull and nominal; Lard firm at 20c. Whisky unchanged.

### Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 15.—Flour active and steady. Wheat better; No. 1 white $1 25@1 26; amber $1 22@1 23. Corn 1 white $1 56; No 1 canal nominal at $1 29. Corn better; 2 mixed $1 00@1 01; 1 white $1 04@1 05; 2 white $1 02@1 03. Oats 1@2c lower; 2 mixed 57@58c; 1 white $1 56; No 1 canal nominal at $1 29. Corn better; 2 mixed $1 00@1 01; 1 white $1 04@1 05; 2 white $1 02@1 03. Oats 1@2c lower; 2 mixed 57@58c; 1 white 59@60c. Rye dull and nominal.

### Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 15.—Wheat—No. 1 amber rather steady; extra white $1 25 asked; No. 1 in moderate demand at $1 21; No. 2 do No 1 amber $1 20. Corn 62c. Oats 54c. Potatoes $2 50.

### Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—Cotton excited at 31@32c; receipts 115 bales. Flour unchanged. Corn 80@90c. Oats 75@76c. Hay $25@26. Pork $33 50. Lard 19@20c. Bacon firm; shoulders 14½c; sides 18¾@19c.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.


## PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

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Will cut screws.

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Sizing & Finishing Oil, Gasoline, Harness Oil, Paraffine.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

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WARING & KING,

PETROLEUM BROKERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.


## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

**Oil City.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., June 15, 1869.

River falling slowly, with twenty-one inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 58° at 6 P. M. F.

**Brownsville.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 15, 1869.

River on a stand, with seven feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 65° at 5 P. M. C.

**Ironton, O.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 15, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at eight A. M. Passed up: Ohio No. 4 at twelve M., and Edinburg at six P. M. River stationary. Weather cloudy and very cool. H.

## RIVER NEWS.

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

**Arrived.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elizabeth | Houghton | Elizabeth. |
| Franklin | G. W. Clarke | Geneva. |
| Chieftain | Phillips | Geneva. |
| New State | Muhleman | Wheeling. |
| Messenger | Dean | St Paul. |

**Departed.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elector | Donaldson | Geneva. |
| Elizabeth | Houghton | Elizabeth. |
| Chieftain | Phillips | Geneva. |
| Allens May | Flanegan | Geneva. |
| Julia No. 2 | Coulson | Zanesville. |

MONONGAHELA, five feet eight. Stationary.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet eight inches and about at a stand. Trade on the landing was not very active, still considering the season the shipments were very fair. There were no departures outside the packets. The arrivals include the Messenger from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

THE steamer Kenton will be here in time to leave for Portsmouth on Friday at 4 P. M.

THE Cairo Dry Docks have arrived at Memphis.

THE steamer Belle Vernon, Capt. Darragh, passed Cairo on Sunday, *en route* for St. Louis.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the Grey Eagle, Capt. C. L. Brennan, leaving at 12 M.

THE boats in ports announced are the Maggie Hays for Louisville, Mary Dawge for St. Louis, and Messenger for St. Paul.

THE powerful towboat Mary Pavage, Capt. Jamesshedden, is announced for Cario and St. Louis. Shippers will bear this in mind.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the New State, Capt. Muhleman, leaving at 11 A. M. This boat is well found, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE Antelope, coming down the Mississippi, lost a barge containing 300 tons of ice, by striking a rock in Campbell's chain of the upper rapids. Barge and contents a total loss.

THE STAR TO RUN AS MRS.—In Thursday's COMMERCIAL will be found published the official tabular distances on the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Cairo, from surveys made during 1867-68. It will be found valuable for reference.

THE NORTHERN LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS.—Through receipts given to all points on the Upper Mississippi to St. Paul at the lowest rates, by R. C. Gray, No. 94 Water street.

THE Robert Moore, from Nashville for Cincinnati, has the following freight for Pittsburgh: A. H. Childs & Co., 42 sales cotton; Jas. Wood & Co., 173 pieces gas pipe.

THE passenger packet Maggie Hays, Capt. B. C. Martin, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is well known, and has superior accommodations, and is in charge of gentlemanly officers. Leaves at 5 P. M. Mr. Martin is an officer who stands at the head of the profession.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Saturday, says: We are informed that Deputy Marshal W. H. Irwin paid his respects to the steamer Emma Graham, at Parkersburg, on Thursday. Capt. Marshall levied an attachment on the boat and tied her up. He however not appreciating the deputy's way of forming attachments, drove Irwin, and their steamer passed from custody.

THE fine steamer Messenger, Capt. Jesse Dean, is announced for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul direct. The Messenger is one of the best boats of her class, and in charge of careful and gentlemanly officers. Persons who have to ship freight will do well to speak in flattering terms of her appointments. The first clerk is that experienced officer, Capt. James Rhodes.

SINKING OF THE SWALLOW.—Monday's Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Capt. Thomas Fitzpatrick received dispatches yesterday announcing the sinking of the Swallow. Capt. F. Y. Batchelor, at Island No. 1, in the Mississippi river, above Memphis, in nine feet of water. She was coming from New Orleans to Cincinnati with a fair cargo. The Swallow is owned by Capt. F. Y. Batchelor, Capt. H. C. Jones, Thomas Sherlock and Barney Fierce. Cost, valued at $20,000, and insured in Cincinnati offices.

Capt. Benjamin Crawford, Chief of the Steamboat Bureau and Special Agent of the United States Treasury Department, is in the city.

### IMPORTS BY RAIL.

**Pennsylvania Central R. R.—Duquesne Depot.**

R S Goodwin, 1 car slate; Aiken & co, 1 do do; Hall & Speer, 3 plows; Fleeliers & Co, 1 car do; Dalzell & Co, 1 do; Hall & Speer, 3 do; Jones, Laughlins & Co, 1 do; Hall & Lyon, 1 do; Jones & Laughlins, 1 car do; Hall & Lyon, 1 do; Hall & Speer, 1 do; Jones & Laughlins, 1 car do; Hall & Speer, 1 do; Jones & Laughlins, 1 car do; Hall & Speer, 1 do; Jones & Laughlins, 1 car

# The Daily Commercial.

## CITY MATTERS.

### PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

**Special Meeting—Nicolson Pavement to be Laid on Fourth Avenue and Diamond Alley—The Awning Nuisance—The Ordinance Relating Thereto to be Repealed—Report of the City Controller—Street Ordinance—Widening of Shady Lane—An Unusual Number of Ordinances Passed—The Coal Delivered at the Water Works—The Purchase of the Niagra and Neptune Steamers Recommended—The Disbandment of the Neptune Fire Company—Inspector of Buildings—Miscellaneous Business.**

A special meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, was held in their respective chambers, city building, at 2 P. M. Tuesday, June 15, 1869.

#### SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McAULEY - - - - - President.
E. S. MORROW - - - - - - Clerk.

Council was called to order promptly at the hour designated—two o'clock—and on motion of Mr. HOLMES, Mr. HARVEY was called to the chair.

On a call of the roll, it appeared there was no quorum present, and in accordance with the resolution adopted at a previous meeting, those present waited until a quarter past two o'clock, when the roll was again called, and this time the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Aih, Ahlborn, Armstrong, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gallager, Gross, Hailman, Holmes, Jones, Kane, Kelsey, Kirk, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, Murray, McCleland, McLaren, McMahon, Ogden, Phillips, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Torrens, Walnwright, S. J., Watson, and Zern.

There being a quorum present the Council was declared as organized.

Mr. McAULEY now appeared, whereupon Mr. BURGWIN resigned the Chair, and the President took it.

Mr. OGDEN moved that the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting be dispensed with. Carried.

SPECIAL MEETINGS—HOW THEY ARE TO BE CALLED.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the meeting had been called at the instance of the Street Committee, who had important business to present for the consideration of Councils.

Mr. OGDEN moved that as it was a special meeting, no other business be taken up until the business for which the special meeting had been called was disposed of. Carried.

Mr. BURGWIN asked how the Councils were to know for what purpose the meeting had been called. He was answered that the Street Committee had called it but the purpose was not stated.

Mr. GALLAHER was requested to state what the Street Committee had called the meeting for, but he was unable to do so, having been away from the city until yesterday.

Mr. BURGWIN now moved that the Select Council recede from their former action, in reference to an amendment to the rules, which had been adopted in Common Council, providing that every call for a special meeting shall be in writing and signed by the clerk, setting forth the object of the meeting, and concur with Common Council. The motion was adopted.

NICOLSON PAVEMENT ON FOURTH AVENUE.

Mr. McAULEY, (Mr. LITFELL) in the chair, offered in place, an ordinance providing for the paving of Fourth avenue from Wood to Market street with Nicolson pavement.

Mr. McAULEY said that under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania the city should be slow to make these improvements, but he was satisfied that the citizens residing on the avenue and owning property abutting thereon were perfectly willing to pay for the improvement. The city would therefore not be liable.

With this understanding the ordinance was read a third time and passed finally.

FORTY-SECOND STREET.

Mr. HOLMES offered a petition for a uniform grade on Forty-second street. Referred to the Street Committee.

A REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. BURGWIN offered a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Hazlet street, Sixteenth ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

ORDINANCE CHANGING VIEWERS.

Mr. McMAHON offered an ordinance appointing Wm. Smith a viewer on the opening of Forty-third street, between Butler and Davidson streets, in place of Jas. R. McClure, who declined serving. The ordinance was passed finally.

THE AWNING NUISANCE.

Mr. HAILMAN presented a remonstrance against the repeal of the ordinance relating to sign boards, awning posts, and other obstructions on the streets and sidewalks, believing said ordinance to have been wisely framed, and that its enforcement will greatly benefit the security and appearance of our thoroughfares and afford a more impartial protection to individual interests. [The remonstrance is signed by thirty-three business men of the city.]

On motion, the remonstrance was referred to the Street Committee.

REPORT OF THE CITY CONTROLLER.

The report of R. J. McGowan, Esq., City Controller, which was to have been presented at the last regular meeting of the Councils, was presented by Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. McAULEY having resumed the chair.

It embodied the recommendation of the Finance Committee, that $1,000 be transferred from the contingencies fund to the Board of Health. The amount asked for by the Board was $2,000.

Also, the recommendation that the city decline purchasing the old Neptune fire engine, in view of the fact that there is no appropriation for that purpose.

Also, the recommendation that the resolution in reference to refunding the assessments made for the partial grading of Poplar alley, between Washington and Elm streets, be referred to the Street Committee.

Also, the recommendation that the special tax levied to pay the interest on the municipal indebtedness of the borough of Lawrenceville, as fixed by the Commissioners, confirmed by the Court, and approved by the Councils, remain undisturbed at five mills.

Bills to the amount of $2,633 88 accompanied the report; $170 55 of that amount was for vehicle license plates, and $2,463 33 the bill of Ferrett, Anderson & Co., for printing. Sundry other bills also accompanied the report. The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

The following resolutions also accompanied the report:

*Resolved*, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to issue his certificate on the Mayor for warrants in favor of the City Treasurer for $186 03, on account of office expenses; for street crossings on Town-send street, $95 30; Charlotte street, $223 20; Nicolson alley for $62 70, and charge the same to Appropriation No. 13, Contingent Fund. The resolution was read three times and passed.

*Resolved*, That the City Controller be, and he is hereby authorized to certify warrants on the Mayor for the following amounts, and charge the same to contingent fund: James McCallam, $33 90; Mrs. E. F. Denny, $214 90; Jas. M. Miller, $17 00; James Sterling, $17 85; Mary Maloy, $17 85; Mary Cleland, $17 85; Mary Rafferty, $44, amounts assessed on property holding for the partial grading of Poplar alley, between Washington and Elm streets in 1868, and which assessments were once paid.

The resolution was adopted.

*Resolved*, That the Controller be, and he is hereby authorized to transfer one thousand dollars from No. 13 Contingent fund to No. 11 Board of Health. Adopted.

*Resolved*, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to certify warrants in favor of the following parties: Pittsburgh Post, $9; Catholic, $5; United Presbyterian, $1 88; W. A. Anderson & Sons, $4; Weldon & Kelley, $4 48; Wm. Griffin, $8 25; A. & J. McKenna, $270 45; Ferrett, Anderson & Co., $2 24 80, and charge the same to Contingent fund.

Some discussion ensued in reference to the bill of Ferrett, Anderson & Co., and on motion of Mr. EDWARDS it was referred to the Committee on Printing, to report. The balance of the bills were ordered to be paid.

THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.

Mr. AHLBORN presented a petition for a change of grade on Thirty-ninth street. Referred to the Street Committee.

THE AWNING QUESTION AGAIN.

Mr. ZERN presented a petition from a number of business men, requesting the privilege of erecting awnings with fancy ornamental iron posts. The petition was accepted and filed.

Also, an ordinance conforming to the same, and repealing the ordinance prohibiting the erection of awnings of the character described.

On motion of Mr. ZERN, the ordinance was referred to the Ordinance Committee, with instructions to report an ordinance relating to the same.

Mr. GALLAHER moved that the Mayor be requested not to enforce the present ordinance until the Committee reports and Councils take action in the matter. Carried.

WEBSTER AVENUE.

Mr. GROSS offered a petition requesting the repeal of an ordinance providing for the widening of Webster avenue. Referred to the Street Committee. Common Council non-concurred and laid the petition on the table.

OPENING OF DUNCAN STREET.

Mr. JONES offered a petition and an ordinance for the opening of Duncan street. Petition accepted and ordinance read three times and passed.

CENTER AVENUE TO BE RELOCATED.

Also, a petition for the relocating of Center avenue, Thirteenth ward, from Reed and Chancery streets. Referred to the Road Committee.

THE WIDENING OF SHADY LANE.

Mr. TORRENS, a remonstrance against the widening of Shady lane to sixty feet. The remonstrance stated that the signers were willing to have the street opened to the width of fifty feet, but would disapprove of any further width. [The remonstrance was signed by eighteen citizens.]

Mr. HAILMAN stated that a similar document had been presented in Common Council and referred to the Survey Committee, and on his motion the Select Council concurred.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The following business passed in Common Council was then taken up.

An ordinance providing for the fencing of open lots was, on motion of Mr. WATSON, laid on the table.

An ordinance increasing the salary of the Third District Street Commissioner. Concurred in.

An ordinance providing for the paving of Twenty-seventh street. Concurred in.

An ordinance providing for the grading and paving of Twenty-ninth street. Concurred in.

An ordinance relating to dogs running at large.

Mr. OGDEN moved to non-concur and lay the ordinance on the table. Carried.

An ordinance allowing Walters, Slocum & Co. to erect a tram way or railway switch at their works on Second avenue. Concurred in.

REPORT FROM THE WATER COMMITTEE—THE CITY COAL CONTRACT FOR 1868.

Mr. COFFIN, from the Water Committee, presented a report as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The Water Committee, to whom was referred the communication from Emery Bros., relative to the coal contract for the year 1868, report that they have had the matter before them and find there was a loss in fulfilling their contract. We would recommend that Emery Bros. be paid the sum of $1,000 to fully cover the loss sustained, by reason of the failure to lay in a stock at the works being they were compelled to haul coal unseasonable hours, frequently on the Sabbath day.

The report was accepted and filed.

The following resolution accompanied the report:

*Resolved*, That the Controller be, and he is hereby authorized to certify a warrant in favor of Emery Bros. for $1,000 in favor of same and the charge No. 13, contingent fund.

Mr. ARMSTRONG spoke against the resolution, stating that the contract had been awarded in the usual manner, and if they accepted the contract at too low figures, it was their look-out and not the city's. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. OGDEN was in favor of the resolution, inasmuch as the committee, after considerable investigation, reported that the Emery Bro's were justly entitled to the amount stated.

Mr. BURGWIN asked if the city had been the cause of the loss, and being answered in the affirmative, said he certainly would vote for the resolution.

Mr. DICKSON said the parties who first took the contract in question, did it with the understanding that they were going to sell out and being a bad speculation on their part he did not see how the city could authorize the payment of the sum stated. The parties who sold out to Emery Bros. stated when the proposals were asked that they would put in a bid lower than any dealer in the city, and they did so, and the Emery Bros. losing by it, now sought to recover what they lost.

Messrs. CRAIG and LLOYD said the coal had been delivered at the works at unseasonable times, owing to the improvements going on at the works. The loss sustained on the contract was actually $9,000, but the Committee had awarded $1,000 only, for extra hauling, &c.

The question was then taken on Mr. ARMSTRONG'S motion to lay the resolution on the table, and it was lost.

Mr. ARMSTRONG then moved to refer the matter to a special committee of three—two from Select and one from Common Council—to investigate. This was also lost.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution, and there being objection, the CHAIRMAN announced that a suspension of the rules would be necessary to pass the resolution—money being voted out of the Treasury.

A motion was made to suspend the rules, but it was lost, and the resolution was, therefore, laid over under the rules.

AN IRON-CLAD BUILDING.

Mr. WATSON presented an ordinance allowing Joseph Spencer to erect an iron-clad building on Forbes street. Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

THE OPENING OF LOCUST STREET.

Mr. MORROW presented a remonstrance against the confirmation of the report of the viewers for the opening of Locust street. Referred to the Street Committee.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CITY PROPERTY.

Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on City Property, presented a report recommending that Councils purchase the Niagara and Neptune steam fire engines from the Amoskeag company.

The report was accepted and filed.

ORDINANCES FROM COMMON COUNCIL.

The following ordinances passed in Common Council were then considered:

For Nicolson pavement on Diamond alley.

Mr. MORROW moved that the ordinance be referred to the City Solicitor for advice.

Mr. HOLMES moved to lay the ordinance on the table.

Mr. MORROW'S motion was carried.

For grading of Railroad street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.

Mr. McCLELLAND moved that the ordinance be laid over, as no petition for the same had been presented.

Mr. ARMSTRONG said a number of the citizens on the street between the points mentioned desired the grading and paving of the thoroughfare.

Mr. McCLELLAND'S motion to lay on the table was lost, and the action of Common Council concurred in.

For grading of Forty-second street from Butler street to Allegheny Valley Railroad. Concurred in.

For sewer on Canal street. Concurred in.

For grading and paving Spring alley. Concurred in.

For grading and paving Pleasant alley. Concurred in.

For grading and paving Willow street. Concurred in.

For grading and curbing Forbes street. Concurred in.

For grading and paving Snowden alley. Concurred in.

For opening Clark street. Concurred in.

For opening Valley street. Concurred in.

Report of Viewers to assess damages for sewer on Rush street. Concurred in.

Mr. REED moved to refer the petition to the Committee on fire engines and hose.

Mr. McCARTHY moved to amend by adding "with power to act."

Mr. ROOK opposed the amendment, and stated that the Fire Department was at the bottom of the movement.

Mr. ROOK called for the reading of the report of the Committee on City Property, as presented in Select Council. The report was read.

Mr. WELDON offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on City Property be authorized to purchase the engine and hose carriage of the Vigilant Company, at a cost not exceeding $5,000; provided that they are worth the amount asked by the Company.

Mr. McCANDLESS moved as an amendment that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on City Property, to report.

The resolution was discussed and adopted.

DE VILLIERS STREET.

Mr. REED presented a remonstrance against the opening and grading of De Villiers street. Referred to the Street Committee.

THE NEW MARKET SITES.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee on Markets, presented a report in regard to the proposed sites, with the prices, for a new Market house.

The Sawyer property, 130 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, extending along Stevenson street 110 feet to an alley, with a 30 foot lot extending to Forbes street; price, $50,000. The Hezwy property, attached to the Sawyer property, which would also be necessary, would cost $35,000, making a total of $85,000 for the whole site.

The Lyon property, fronting 247 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, and extending back along Millenberger street 120 feet—price, $35,000.

The Lippincott property, 140 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, extending back by Dinwiddie street 105 feet—price, $40,000.

The Center avenue property, 200 by 98 feet—price, $55,000.

Reed street property, 132 by 123 feet—price $22,500.

Report accepted.

The report of the Market Committee of May 31, which was referred back to Committee to report sites offered and the prices asked, was called up and further action postponed.

LOCUST STREET.

Mr. WELDON presented report of Viewers on the opening of Locust street. Also, a remonstrance against the same, and a petition in favor of the same. All the papers were referred to Street Committee.

THE MATURED INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. BARTON called up the ordinance authorizing the issue of bonds for the purpose of redeeming mature and maturing indebtedness of the city, which in Select Council, May 31, was read three times and passed. Common Council concurred.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. ABLESWEIZ presented a petition relative to the erection of awnings, etc. Referred to Committee, with instructions to prepare an ordinance. Referred to Committee.

Mr. McCARTHY presented the following:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose be instructed to buy from B. Rafferty the hose reel and carriage formerly belonging to the Neptune Fire Company, by paying therefor the amount of bills for feed as heretofore furnished, together with the costs in the case.

Referred to Committee on Engines and Hose.

Mr. JAHN presented the following:

*Resolved*, That the committee on city property be authorized and requested to put the engine house on Seventh avenue in proper repair at once. Read three times and passed.

Mr. McCARTHY presented the following:

*Resolved*, That Councils meet in joint session and elect a suitable person for the office of inspector of buildings, in accordance with an ordinance in new City Digest. Adopted.

Mr. McCANDLESS presented a petition from S. Graham, for damages for opening Roberts street. Referred to the Street Committee.

The ordinance to lay a Nicolson pavement on Diamond alley, came back from Common Council, came back from Select Council with a non-currence and reference to the City Solicitor for his opinion. Common Council adhered to their former action.

Mr. REED, providing for the issue of bonds amounting to the sum of $250,000 of the water loan authorized by the act approved February 8th, 1868, passed in Select Council, June 15th, 1869, was returned.

Mr. WELDON presented a petition for the postponement of the opening of Hazlett street. Referred to Street Committee. Not reached in Select.

Also, petition for widening pavement on Fifth avenue, from Dinwiddie to Junnonville street. Same reference. (Not reached in Select.)

Mr. McCANDLESS offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Street Committee be requested to have the sewer on Dinwiddie street repaired, to prevent damage to property on the said street. Same reference.

CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Mr. McMASTER offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Street Committee be requested to report to Councils how many men they have employed repairing that portion of Penn street traversed by the Citizens' Passenger Railway.

Mr. McKELVY offered the following:

*Resolved*, That a special committee of five—two from the Select and three from the Common Council—be appointed to inquire and ascertain the condition of Penn and Liberty streets, and all other streets traversed by Passenger Railways, and whether the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company are living up to their contract with the city.

Adopted, and Messrs. McKelvy, McCarthy and Seiferth appointed on behalf of Common Council. (Not reached in Select.)

Council then adjourned.

ALGEO'S new jewelry store is at No. 15 Sixth street (late St. Clair.)


**Still Nearer Perfection.**

The new method of marbleizing slate mantels. Patented by Daniel Hugus & Co., 187 Liberty street.

**Ladies' Traveling Bags.**

All the latest styles just received and for sale low at R. H. Hartley & Co.'s, No. 86 Wood street.

**Still Nearer Perfection.**

The new method of marbleizing slate. Patented by Daniel Hugus & Co., 187 Liberty street.

**Gold Pens.**

Foley's Gold Pens are pronounced a superior article—the best in the market. Myers, Schuyler & Co., 324 Liberty avenue, have them for sale.

**Still Nearer Perfection.**

The new method of marbleizing slate mantels. Patented by Daniel Hugus & Co., 187 Liberty street.

**Trunks.**

An elegant assortment of Saratoga Trunks at Liebler's, No. 104 Wood street.

**Still Nearer Perfection.**

The new method of marbleizing slate. Patented by Daniel Hugus & Co., 187 Liberty street.

**Exhibition Free—Very Fine Paintings.**

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